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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DYNAMICALLY ASSIGNING
DEVICE NUMBERS IN A CONTROL SYSTEM

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to control systems and more particularly to a method and system for dynamically assigning device numbers in a control system.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Through the use of a control system, various equipment or appliances in an environment, such as a home or business, can be computer-controlled to form an automated environment. The controlled equipment may include heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, lighting systems, audio-visual systems, telecommunications systems, security systems, surveillance systems, and fire protection systems, for example. The equipment may be coupled to equipment controlling devices that are linked to a computer-based master controller through the use of a control area network. One or more user interface devices, such as a touch panel, may also be linked to the control area network to accept user input and display current system status.

In order for the master controller to communicate with and control the various user interfaces and equipment controlling devices, the user interfaces and controlling devices should be addressable over the control area network. The address of the user interface or controlling device can be used to specify a destination to send messages to and receive messages from the master controller and other devices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, a need has arisen for a method and system of assigning addresses to devices in a control system. The present invention provides a method and system for dynamically assigning device numbers in a control system that addresses shortcomings of prior systems and methods.

In one aspect of the present invention, a method is provided for dynamically assigning an address to a device in a control system. The control system has a master controller that is coupled to the device via a network. When a device is connected to the network, the device sends an address request message over the network. The address request message is received at the master controller, and the master controller assigns a control area network address to the device. The control area network address includes a system number and a device number. The master controller removes the assigned control area network address from an available device number list stored in the memory of the master controller. The master controller also associates a physical connection address of the device with the assigned control area network address. An address designation message that includes the assigned control area network address is sent from the master controller to the device. The message is received by the device, and the device determines the assigned system number and device number. The device then writes the assigned system number and device number into its memory.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a control system is provided that includes at least one device coupled to a control area network. The control system also includes a master controller that is coupled to the control area network and operable to control the operations of the device or devices coupled to the network. The master controller utilizes a messaging protocol to

communicate with the devices. The messaging protocol allows the assignment of dynamic control area network addresses by the master controller to devices coupled to the network. At least one device in the control system has
5 such a dynamic control area network address assigned by the master controller. This dynamic control area network address comprises a system number and a device number.

Embodiments of the invention provide numerous technical advantages. For example, in one embodiment of
10 the invention, the use of dynamic control area network addresses allows addresses to be automatically assigned to a device in a control system by the master controller of the control system. This automatic assignment reduces the amount of user configuration required. In addition,
15 devices in the control system may request a previously used control area network address to further reduce configuration when a control system is brought back on-line after a shutdown.

Other technical advantages are readily apparent to one
20 skilled in the art from the following figures, descriptions, and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 is a top-level block diagram of an embodiment of an Internet control environment 10 constructed according to the teachings of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a control system constructed according to the teachings of the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a block diagram showing exemplary components of a master controller of the control system of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 4 is a block diagram showing exemplary components of a connection manager of the master control of FIGURE 3;

FIGURE 5A is a chart showing various exemplary fields of a message packet constructed according to the teachings of the present invention;

FIGURE 5B is a schematic diagram of an exemplary message packet constructed according to the teachings of the present invention; and

FIGURE 6 is a flowchart illustrating an embodiment of a method of dynamically assigning device numbers in a control system according to the teachings of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention and its advantages are best understood by referring to FIGURES 1 through 6 of the drawings, like numerals being used for like and corresponding parts of the various drawings.

FIGURE 1 is a top-level block diagram of an embodiment of an Internet control environment 10 constructed according to the teachings of the present invention. Internet control environment 10 comprises one or more control systems 30, 40 coupled to and capable of being controlled from the Internet. Each control system, for example, control system 30, contains a number of devices 36-39 that are coupled through a control area network 34 and controlled by a master controller 35. Each control system 30, 40 is coupled to the Internet through control network portal 12. In this application, the term 'Internet' is used to refer to an intranet, a wide area network (WAN), or the World Wide Web, and vice-versa.

The implications of employing Internet control environment 10 are the ability to communicate with and control one or more devices in control systems 30, 40 from the Internet, and the ability to control Internet devices 23-26 not directly coupled to a control area network. The geographical and communication protocol boundaries are transparent between a local control system and the Internet, so that the Internet, web information content providers and web browser applications become devices coupled to the various control systems.

The term 'device' refers to a component that can send control commands to and/or receive control messages from a master controller in a control system. Internet devices are specifically those devices coupled to a master controller through the Internet. Control area network devices (CAN devices) are those devices directly coupled to

a master controller through a control area network. It should be understood that although interconnection of a control system with the Internet provides many advantages, each control system 30, 40 could exist as a separate entity with no connection to the Internet or any other control systems.

Control area networks 34, 44 of control systems 30, 40 are local area networks operating under transport protocols such as Ethernet, AXLink and PhastLink (the latter two developed by AMX Corporation of Dallas, Texas) that interconnect a variety of controllers, devices and equipment. The underlying network connectivity may be wired, wireless, power line carriers, or any suitable transmission medium. As described above, coupled to control area networks 34, 44 are a plurality of devices 36-39, 46-49. To more specifically describe the types of devices that may be utilized, reference is now made to FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 2 shows an exemplary implementation of control system 30 of FIGURE 1. Devices typically fall into one of two categories: user interfaces 36 or equipment controlling devices 37-39. Other devices that are neither user interfaces nor equipment controlling devices include radio frequency (RF) gateways for both one-way and two-way wireless devices, and the PC based tools used to configure and program the control system and its components.

User interface 36 may be any device that is capable of receiving user input and displaying or indicating control network status. For example, a touch panel, a computer terminal with a monitor, keyboard and pointing device, or any other device with similar functionalities may serve as user interface 36. Although only a single user interface 36 is shown, a plurality of user interfaces may be implemented in control system 30. Furthermore, as

described in detail below, using control area network portal 12, Internet applications are also capable of functioning as user interface devices without the use of custom and dedicated applications on the user's end.

5 Equipment controlling devices 37-39 are devices that can operate or act according to commands received from master controller 35 to control various pieces of equipment 57-59 coupled there-to. Equipment controlling devices 37-39 need not be physically connected to the controlled
10 equipment. For example, a infrared remote can be used to control an infrared-controlled VCR or TV. Types of controlled equipment 57-59 may include heating and air conditioning systems, lighting systems, video equipment, audio equipment, sprinklers, security cameras, infrared
15 sensors, and smoke detectors. Household appliances, such as hot tubs, fireplaces, microwave ovens, washing machines and coffee makers may also be controlled equipment. It will be understood by one skilled in the art that many other types of equipment may also be controlled.

20 Equipment controlling devices 37-39 are also capable of providing master controller 35 a current status on the operational state of the controlled equipment. These operational states may include power settings (on/off), temperature settings, current ambient temperature, light
25 intensity settings, volume settings, threshold settings, and predetermined alphanumeric strings reflective of operational states. Once reported to master controller 35, these operational states may be displayed on the user interface(s) 36. It should also be understood that although
30 only three equipment controlling devices 37-39 and three pieces of equipment 57-59 are shown in FIGURE 2, any number of equipment interfaces controlling any number of pieces of equipment may be used.

As previously stated, the CAN devices (user interface 36 and equipment controlling devices 37-39) are controlled by master controller 35. Internet devices 23-26 (illustrated in FIGURE 1), although not directly connected to control area network 34, may also be controlled by a master controller. When multiple master controllers are connected to control network portal 12, as depicted in FIGURE 1, a single master controller (for example master controller 35) may be designated as the master controller for Internet devices 23-26. Alternatively, control network portal 12 may itself be a master controller that controls Internet devices 23-26.

Master controller 35 (as well as all other master controllers) is generally a CPU-based controller that controls communications among devices, such as between user interface 36 and equipment controlling devices 37-39. Master controller 35 is operable to receive user inputs, such as commands, received by user interface device 36 and to instruct the appropriate equipment controlling device(s) to act according to the command. Master controller 35 may also periodically poll each device 36-39 in control area network 34 to monitor the status of the device. The system status and/or the status of other devices may then be sent to user interface device 36 for display.

Returning to FIGURE 1, master controllers 35, 45 are also operable to receive user input from devices on the Internet 22 via control network portal 12. Connected to Internet 22 are content providers 25, 26, which may function as Internet user interface devices. Content providers 25, 26 are typically web servers that generate and provide static and/or dynamic information and content in the form of web pages. Content provider applications executing on the web server are able to mine data stored in databases (not explicitly shown). The web pages are

typically developed with hypertext markup language (HTML), and various other scripting languages and programming environments such as Microsoft Active Server Pages (ASP), Common Gateway Interface (CGI), Internet Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI), JAVA, ActiveX, Cold Fusion, etc. that make the web pages more dynamic and interactive.

Also connected to Internet 22 are web browsers 23, 24 that may also serve as Internet user interface devices. Web browsers 23, 24 are application programs that can be used to request web pages from content providers 25, 26 and decode the web pages. Web browser applications include NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR and MICROSOFT INTERNET EXPLORER, for example. Typically, a user executes a web browser application on her personal computer and accesses the World Wide Web via a dial-up connection to an Internet service provider. The Internet or World Wide Web may also be accessed via other means such as cable modems and digital subscriber lines (DSL). The user makes a request for a particular web page or particular web site by entering or specifying a uniform resource locator (URL). The URL is associated with an Internet protocol (IP) address of the specified web site. Every computer connected to the World Wide Web and Internet has a unique IP address. This address is used to route message packets to specific computers and users. Internet protocol (IP) is the message transport and communications protocol of the Internet and World Wide Web.

When the web browser requests a certain URL, a connection is first established with a web server of a content provider that is addressed by the URL. A hypertext transport protocol (HTTP) request is then issued to the web server to download an HTML file. The web server receives the request and sends a web page file to the web browser, which decodes the file to display information in specified

format on the screen. Web pages with dynamic content provided by gateway interfaces such as CGI and ISAPI are executable applications that are run by the web server upon user request. The executing gateway application is able to
5 read parameter information associated with the request and generate an output in the form of an HTML file in response to the parameter values. Another way to add dynamic and interactive content to web pages uses ASP. ASP scripts are server-side executable scripts that are directly
10 incorporated in the HTML web pages. Upon request for the page, the web server executes the ASP script in response to input parameter values and generates the web page with dynamic content.

Using control network portal 12, users may access
15 control systems 30, 40 using web browsers 23, 24 accessing web pages provided by control network portal 12 or via value-added web pages provided by content providers 25, 26. For example, a user who has a control area network deployed in her luxury residence to control various aspects of the
20 home environment may use a web browser application to remotely monitor her home. She may change the temperature setting to decrease energy use, for example, because she will be leaving on a business trip. She may also use the surveillance cameras to visually ensure that security has
25 not been breached. She may even remotely program her VCR to record certain programs that will be broadcast while she is away. An example of value-added web pages provided by content providers is the provision of an interactive version of the television programming web page,
30 www.tvguide.com. A user may request this web page, determine available program choices, and click on a certain program. Options may be provided to enable the user to turn on the television and tune it to a particular channel

scheduled to broadcast the selected program, or to program the VCR to record the selected program.

Another example of value-added web pages provided by content providers is the provision of a secured web page that an electric company may access to slightly raise the temperature settings of the air conditioning systems of its participating customers in anticipation of high demand brown-out conditions. Yet another example is a web page that a security company may use to access, monitor and control the security, surveillance and fire protection systems of its customers.

In order to communicate with and control the devices in its control system and devices on the Internet, a master controller must be able to send messages to and receive messages from the Internet and CAN devices. In order to ensure the delivery of messages to the correct device, each device must have a unique address. This device address is used to reference the device within the master controller's programming language and to configure the device with system tools.

In order to address messages to devices on the Internet, an IP address is used. Devices in a control system (CAN devices) use a different type of addressing (an address that includes a control system number, a device number, and a port number). This messaging protocol will be described below. However, in order to better understand the messaging protocol, the various elements and functions of a master controller will first be described.

FIGURE 3 is a block diagram showing the architectural configuration of a master controller 100. Master controller 100 is operable to send and receive messages. Messages received by master controller 100 may be destined for different entities within the architecture, however, every message will pass through the first three layers of

the architecture. All messages enter master controller 100 at the driver layer. The driver layer includes a series of ports 102. Each port 102 may run a different low-level driver 104 for interfacing directly with the hardware coupled to that port. These low-level drivers 104 include RS232, PhastLink, AXLink (PhastLink and AXLink are protocols developed by AMX Corporation), and Ethernet drivers. It is through ports 102 that the devices are connected to master controller 100.

The driver layer transfers each message to a connection manager 110. Connection manager 110 operates to manage ports 102. Furthermore, when a message is received by connection manager 110 from ports 102, it formats the message for a message dispatcher 120 and places the message in the message dispatcher's queue. Message dispatcher 120 retrieves each message from its queue, and opens each message to determine to which device or other object the message is addressed. Message dispatcher 120 is, in essence, a router that routes messages based on the content of the message. After determining the destination of the packet, message dispatcher 120 then forwards the message to a device manager 130, a configuration manager 144, or an IP port manager 146.

Device manager 130 virtualizes each control device in the system. It contains device specific drivers for each device type, and implements the control portion of the control system (such as instructing equipment interfaces to control their associated controlled equipment). Since various types of devices may be implemented, device manager 130 will contain device-specific drivers for each device type. Device manager 130 will also support extensibility to allow dynamically loadable modules to provide device-specific messaging if required.

Connection manager 110 and device manager 130 are the primary elements responsible for ensuring that a message or other data sent between master controller 100 and a device reach the intended destination. These two elements will be discussed in further detail below. First, however, the functions of the remaining illustrated components of master controller 100 are as follows. Configuration manager 144 sets up and manages communication parameters such as IP configuration and other configurable aspects of the system. IP port manager 146 is an extension of a router that manages and allows device-specific IP connections to occur. Its purpose is to ensure that IP port to device communication occurs, including any necessary protocol translations, and to route the message appropriately.

An interpreter 134 executes the code that is used to perform commands in device manager 130. In one embodiment, the executable code is written in the Axxess² programming language developed by AMX Corporation (Dallas, Texas). Once device manager 130 interprets a message and transforms it into a common messaging format, it forwards the message to interpreter 134. Interpreter 134 takes the message and performs the appropriate processing based upon the event/message. The programmer may have instructed interpreter 134 through the executable code to execute a loop, access variables, execute a timed event, or any variety of actions. Some of these actions could require that a message be sent to a device or another control system (controlled by another master controller). In these cases, the message is sent back to the device manager for routing and device-specific protocol wrapping.

Returning now to the description of connection manager 110, the primary responsibility of connection manager 110 is to route messages to their appropriate destination. This destination may include the local master controller,

local devices, a master controller in another control system, or a device in another control system. The message routing philosophy is that all messages must pass through the master controller that is controlling the system of the destination device. Therefore, a two-tier distributed routing mechanism is created that first routes a message based upon the destination system number, then (within the destination system's master controller) the message is routed toward the correct device.

All of this routing occurs without regard to the physical, electrical, or exterior protocol connection of any device. In one embodiment of the present invention, all messages conform to a PhastLink+ (PL+) protocol format. The PL+ messaging protocol (developed by AMX Corporation) will be described in detail below in conjunction with FIGURES 5A and 5B.

Referring now to FIGURE 4, a block diagram showing a detailed view of connection manager 110 is shown. Connection manager 110 has three primary components: a master router 112, a device router 114, and a packet packager 116. The purpose of master router 112 is to provide the first tier of routing capability, for example, directing data to the appropriate master controller. It contains the routing information necessary to send a message to another master controller or a device controlled by another master controller. Specifically, master router 112 maintains master connection information that is obtained dynamically via a modified RIP protocol (the RIP protocol is defined in RFC 1058). The implementation of master router 112 supports master controllers located on any of the bus topologies or protocols that may be utilized (e.g., PhastLink, AXLink, Ethernet, etc.).

Another fundamental responsibility of master router 112 is to manage notification tables and provide

appropriate notifications to other master controllers. The notification tables are generated based upon notification messages routed through message dispatcher 120 and that originate from a master controller. Master router 112 will then pass the message to device router 114 along with the information necessary for device router 114 to forward the message to the destination system.

Device router 114 provides the second tier of routing capability (i.e., directing data to the destination device). It contains the routing information necessary to send a message to any local device (any device logically located in the local system) or to a master controller in another system (which can then forward the message to the destination device, if appropriate). Specifically, device router 114 maintains connection information for each device, such as whether the device is connected via AXLink, PhastLink, Ethernet, or any other protocol, and routes the message appropriately according to the type of connection.

The device routing information is obtained by device router 114 both dynamically and passively. This information is "learned" when local devices send out messages (which are routed through device router 114). When a device sends out a message, device router 114 reviews the message to determine the source device, and then associates that device with the physical connection address (e.g., Ethernet address) from which the message was sent. Connection manager 110 also includes packet packager 116. Packet packager 116 reformats and packages message data as appropriate for the destination device.

As described above, in one embodiment of the present invention, the PhastLink+ protocol is used for messaging within a control system and between control systems. FIGURE 5A is a chart that lists the various fields of an exemplary PhastLink+ message packet, the size of each

field, an example of data that is placed in each field, and a comment about the sample data. FIGURE 5B is a graphical representation of the sample packet. In the illustrated embodiment, there are fourteen fields that comprise the message packet 200. The first field is a protocol field 202. Protocol field 202 identifies the format of the data section of the packet by identifying the type of protocol used. The length of data field 204 indicates the total number of bytes contained in the data portion of packet 200.

The flag field 206 may include one of two types of flags. These flags are as follows:

Bit Mask	Flag Type	Description
0x01	Broadcast	If set then message is a broadcast message
0x02	Newbee	If set then receiver should reply to message. A new master or non-configured device connecting to the system uses this.

The first type of flag is a *broadcast* flag. The *broadcast* flag will send a broadcast message to all devices in a control system. This flag informs the router that the message is to be broadcast, and that the destination addressing information has broadcast semantics. The second type of flag is a *newbee* flag. The *newbee* flag is set when the sending device is not aware of any master controller in the system (e.g. when the sending device just came on-line). When such a flag is used, the destination address fields are set to zero and are ignored (i.e. no routing will take place). The master controller of the sending device's system will receive this message and respond to

the device by indicating that it is the master controller and by forwarding its address to the device.

Although messages are routed using a two-tier scheme (system and device number), addressing of control devices is accomplished via a three-tier addressing scheme using the destination fields 208, 210, 212 and the source fields 214, 216, 218. The three address tiers are the system number, the device number, and the port number. In a particular embodiment, each control system (controlled by a master controller) will have a unique 16-bit system number. This system number is user selectable and is used to differentiate one system from another.

Each device in a control system will also have a unique 16-bit device number. The device number may be user selectable, and is used to differentiate one device from another within a single system. Each device also has at least one physical port which is addressed via a 16-bit port number. The port number provides the logical to physical translation layer of addressing. Most port numbers are based upon the type of device. For example, a four port IR card will have four physical connectors numbered one through four that are addressed as ports one through four.

The system, device, and port numbers allow proper forwarding, routing, and delivery of messages to all devices. As shown in FIGURES 5A and 5B, there is a system number field, a device number, and a port number field for both the source and the destination of the message. In the illustrated embodiment, the source and destination system fields 208, 214 have a valid range of 0-65535, with zero indicating the local control system in which the source is located. The source and destination device fields 210, 216 have a valid range of 0-65535, with zero indicating the master controller of the specified system. The source and

destination port fields 212, 218 also have a valid range of 0-65535. Device supported IP communication is provided by making destination device field 210 zero, and providing the appropriate socket number of the system master controller.

5 The allowed hop count field 220 indicates how many hops can occur before the message is purged from the system. Each time a message passes through a master controller, allowed hop count field 220 is decremented by one and checked to see if it equals zero. Once the count
10 reaches zero, the master generates an error message to the source indicating that the message has not reached the destination. The message I.D. field 222 contains a unique identification number for the message. This message I.D. is used by low-level communication algorithms to correlate
15 the original message with its acknowledgment and response.

 The message command field 224 and the message data field 226 represent the actual message being sent in the packet. Each packet is decoded by reading message command
20 field 224 and performing the appropriate commands located therein. Some commands are directed towards device manager 130 of the master controller, and other messages are directed to connection manager 110. Two examples of commands that are sent between a device and the master
25 controller are a command from a device requesting a dynamic device number, and a command responding to this request from the master controller by assigning a dynamic device number. The use and assignment of such dynamic device
 numbers is described in further detail below.

30 Device manager 130 is responsible for managing three different types of devices: real devices, dynamic devices, and virtual devices. Real devices physically exist on the control area network, and have their own permanent device number. By 'permanent' it is meant that the device number is user selectable and is assigned to the device until the

user indicates otherwise. Device numbers can be set using software (e.g., by writing the device number to the device's memory) or using hardware (e.g., setting DIP switches on the device).

5 Dynamic devices are real devices in a physical sense, but they differ from real devices in that their device number is not permanent. A dynamic device will request a device number from the master controller when it comes on-
10 line. This allows these types of devices to be installed without any configuration whatsoever ("plug-n-play"). In certain embodiments of the present invention, devices that use dynamic device numbers are those that do not require device numbers during the normal operation of the control system. Examples of such devices are RF receivers, RF
15 transceivers, gateways, and routers; all of which transparently pass data between the master controller and one or more devices. These type of devices are typically not referenced within the Axcass² program, and do not require a fixed device number.

20 Although such devices are not directly referenced during normal operations, some type of device number is required to communicate directly with these devices for such purposes as installation, configuration, and diagnostics. Examples of these communications include
25 obtaining the version of firmware located in the device, downloading new firmware into the device, and transferring routing tables from one router to another. In order to carry out these communications, the devices can be dynamically assigned a device number by device manager 130.
30 Although these devices could be assigned permanent device numbers (making them real devices), the use of dynamic device numbers reduces the amount of user configuration required. It should be also understood that every device on the control area network could be assigned a dynamic

device number. However, since most devices in a control system are infrequently moved or reconfigured, permanent device numbers are typically assigned to the majority of devices in a control system.

5 Virtual devices are devices that do not physically exist, but that do have a permanently assigned device number. These devices are strictly software implementations of devices that exist only in a master controller. Functionally, they have the same
10 characteristics as a real device. Virtual devices have two primary purposes: they provide an Axxess² programmer the interface mechanism for combining devices, ports, channels, and levels (channels and levels are subdivisions of a port), and they facilitate Axxess² program-to-Axxess²
15 program communication.

The following is a table of the ranges of available device numbers assigned to each category of device in one embodiment of the preset invention.

20

Device Type	Device Number Range
Real devices	1-32767 (\$0001-\$7FFF)
Virtual devices	32768-36863 (\$8000-\$8FFF)
Dynamic devices	61440-65535 (F000-\$FFFF)

25

Referring to FIGURE 3, in order to manage device numbers, device manager 130 includes a device number manager (DNM) 132. DNM 132 is responsible for maintaining a database of device numbers that have been assigned to
30 devices, and is further responsible for tracking usage of

these device numbers. This responsibility includes the creation and management of dynamic device numbers. The use of device number manager 132 and connection manager 110 to create and manage dynamic device numbers is described below.

FIGURE 6 is a flowchart illustrating a method of dynamically assigning device numbers in a control system according to the teachings of the present invention. The method starts at a step 300. As described above, dynamic devices are not permanently assigned a device number. When such devices are connected to or engaged with the control area network at step 305, they are programmed to send out an address request message at step 310. This message includes a command that requests a dynamic device number from the master controller that is controlling the system to which the device is connected. Three fields of the standard PL+ packet, described in conjunction with FIGURES 5A and 5B, are primarily used to make such a request. First, flag field 206 should include the *newbee* flag. This flag indicates that the device has just come on-line, and assures that the message is directed to the master controller. The *newbee* flag bypasses the routing information in the packet and directs the message to the master controller. Second, a value is inserted in message command field 224 that represents the request dynamic address command in device manager 130 (via interpreter 134). In a particular embodiment of the present invention this is the hexadecimal value "0x0583".

Finally, a proposed device number may be suggested by the requesting device in message data field 226. This option may be used by some devices (those containing a memory) to request the device number that was previously assigned to that device. Similarly, if the master controller goes down, it will automatically reassign the

previously-assigned device numbers to the dynamic devices once the master controller comes back on-line. This helps to provide continuity and reduce system configuration time once the master comes back on-line.

5 Once the master controller receives the address request message at step 315, the message is sent by connection manger 110 to device number manager 132. DNM 132 checks an available device number list at step 320, and either assigns the next available device number or assigns
10 the device number suggested by the requesting device, if available, at step 325. After DNM 132 chooses a device number, it associates the chosen device number with the physical connection address (such as an Ethernet address) of the requesting device in an assigned address database at
15 step 330. The available device number list and the assigned address database are stored in a memory of the master controller. This memory may be RAM (or its variants), Flash, ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM, or any other appropriate means of storing data. Memory may also include
20 storage devices such as hard drives, CD-ROMS, DVD-ROMS, etc.

At step 335, the master controller, through connection manager 110, sends an address designation message to the requesting device. The address designation message
25 includes a value in message command field 224 which indicates that a dynamic address is being sent. Furthermore, the address designation message includes an assigned device number in the first two bytes of message data field 226. The device can use this device number for
30 as long as it has communication with the master. The assigned device number may be the one suggested by the device in the address request message, or it may be one chosen by the master controller. The address designation message also includes the system number associated with the

master controller in the last two bytes of message data field 226. Once the device receives the address designation message at step 340, the device thereafter uses the designated system and device numbers in subsequent messages.

5 As stated above, a dynamic device may use the designated device number until the device is disconnected from the control area network, goes off-line, or is otherwise disengaged from the CAN at step 345. When the
10 device is disengaged, connection manager 110 notifies device manager 130, and device number manager 132 disassociates the previously assigned device number with the disengaged device at step 350. The DNM 132 further adds the previously assigned device number back to its
15 available device number list at step 355.

Although the present invention and its advantages have been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions, and alterations can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the
20 present invention as defined by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of dynamically assigning an address to a device in a control system, the control system having a master controller coupled to the device via a network, the
5 method comprising:

sending an address request message from the device over the network in response to connecting the device to the network;

10 receiving the address request message at the master controller;

assigning a control area network address to the device by the master controller in response to receiving the address request message, the control area network address including a system number and a device number;

15 removing the assigned control area network address by the master controller from an available device number list stored in a memory of the master controller;

20 associating a physical connection address of the device by the master controller with the assigned control area network address;

sending an address designation message from the master controller to the device, the address designation message including the assigned control area network address;

25 receiving the address designation message by the device;

determining the assigned system number and device number by the device in response to receiving the address assign message; and

30 writing the assigned system number and device number by the device into a memory of the device.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein sending an address request message by the device comprises sending an address request message that includes a suggested device number.

5 3. The method of Claim 2, wherein sending an address request message comprises sending a suggested device number corresponding to a device number previously assigned to the device.

10 4. The method of Claim 2, wherein assigning the control area network address to the device by the master controller comprises assigning the suggested device number to the device and a system number associated with the master controller.

15 5. The method of Claim 1, wherein sending an address request message by the device comprises sending a flag indicating that the message source is a new device and that the message is to be directed to the master controller of
20 the control system.

6. The method of Claim 1, wherein assigning a control area network address comprises:
assigning a system number associated with the master
25 controller; and
assigning a device number corresponding to an available device number in the control system controlled by the master controller.

5 7. The method of Claim 1, wherein associating a
physical connection address comprises associating the
physical connection address of the device with the assigned
control area network address in an assigned address
database in the master controller.

8. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:
determining a disengagement of the device by the
master controller;
10 disassociating the previously assigned device number
with the disengaged device by the master controller; and
adding the control area network address previously
assigned to the disengaged device to the available device
number list by the master controller.

15 9. The method of Claim 8, wherein determining the
disengagement of the device by the master controller
comprises determining whether the device fails to respond
to messages sent to the device from the master controller.

10. A method of dynamically assigning an address to a device in a control system, the control system having a master controller coupled to the device via a network, the method comprising:

5 sending an address request message from the device over the network in response to connecting the device to the network;

 receiving the address request message at the master controller; and

10 assigning a control area network address to the device by the master controller in response to receiving the address request message, the control area network address including a system number and a device number.

15 11. The method of Claim 10, further comprising removing the assigned control area network address by the master controller from an available device number list in response to assigning the control area network address to the device.

20 12. The method of Claim 10, further comprising associating a physical connection address of the device by the master with the assigned control area network address in an assigned address database.

25

13. The method of Claim 10, further comprising:

sending an address designation message including the assigned control area network address from the master controller to the device;

5 receiving the address designation message by the device;

determining the assigned system number and device number by the device in response to receiving the address assign message; and

10 saving the assigned system number and device number by the device into memory of the device.

14. A method of dynamically assigning an address to a device in a control system, the control system having a master controller coupled to the device via a network, the method comprising:

5 sending an address request message from the device over the network in response to connecting the device to the network;

10 receiving a address designation message by the device from the master controller in response to sending the address request message;

 determining an assigned system number and an assigned device number by the device from the address designation message; and

15 writing the assigned system number and device number by the device into a memory of the device for use in transmitting subsequent messages from the device.

15. A control system, comprising:

at least one device;

a control area network;

5 a master controller coupled to the control area network and operable to control the operations of the at least one device, the master controller utilizing a messaging protocol to communicate with the at least one device, the messaging protocol allowing the assignment of dynamic control area network addresses by the master controller; and
10

wherein at least one device has a dynamic control area network address assigned by the master controller, the dynamic control area network address comprising a system number and a device number.
15

16. The control system of Claim 15, wherein the master controller further comprises a memory, the memory containing an available device number list and an assigned address database.
20

17. The control system of Claim 16, wherein the assigned address database contains the associations of assigned dynamic control area network addresses with a physical connection address of the devices to which the dynamic control area network addresses are assigned.
25

18. The control system of Claim 16, wherein the available device number list comprises a set of dynamic control area network addresses that are not assigned to a device in the control system.
30

19. The control system of Claim 15, wherein the master controller further comprises:

a device manager operable to manage an available device number list and an assigned address database; and

5 a connection manager operable to receive an address request message from a device, and to send an address designation message to the device containing a dynamic control area network address.

10 20. The control system of Claim 19, wherein the device manager is operable to assign a dynamic control area network address to the device from the available device number list.

15 21. The control system of Claim 20, wherein the device manager is operable to associate the assigned dynamic control area network address with a physical connection address of the device in the assigned address database.

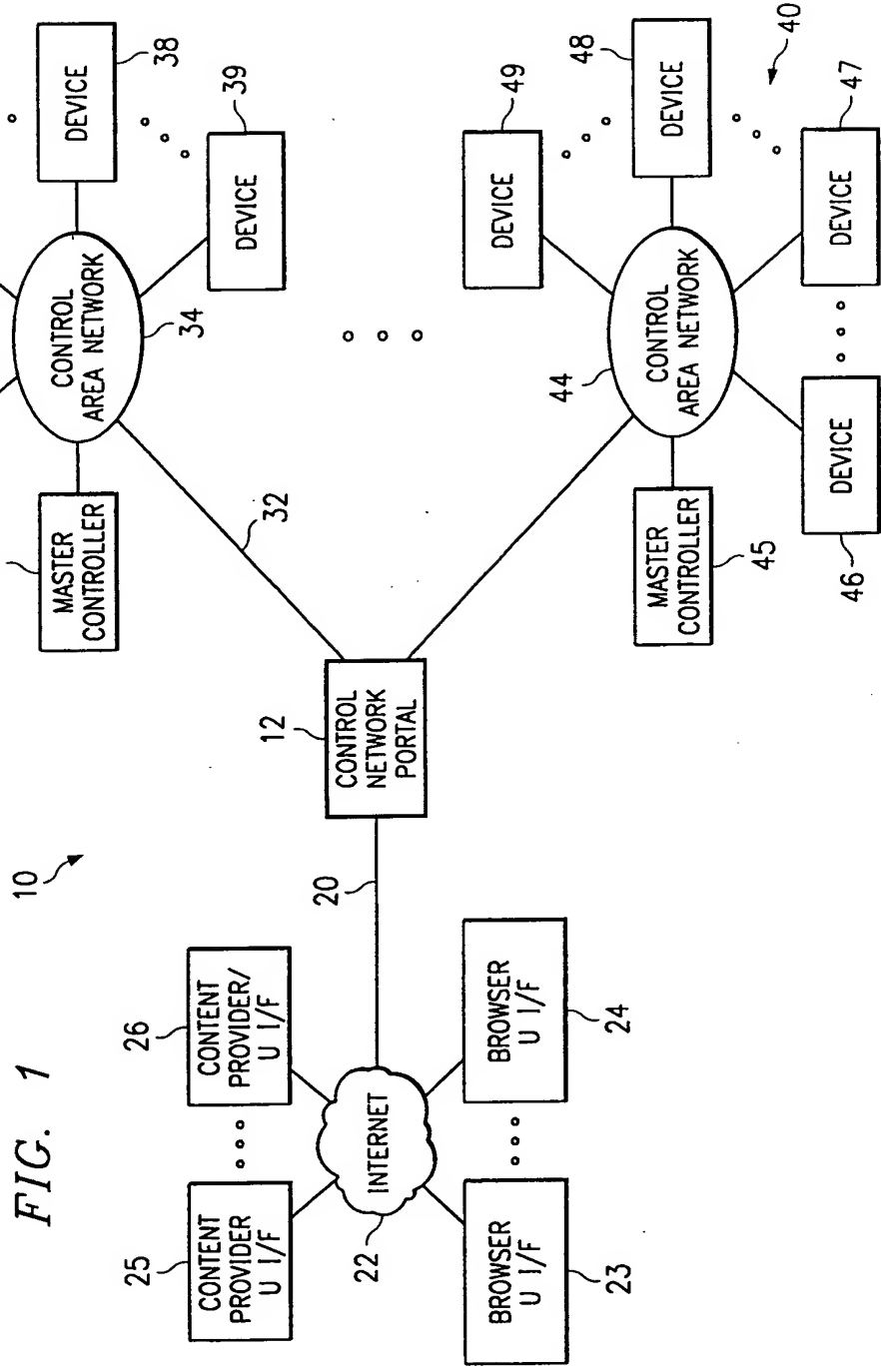
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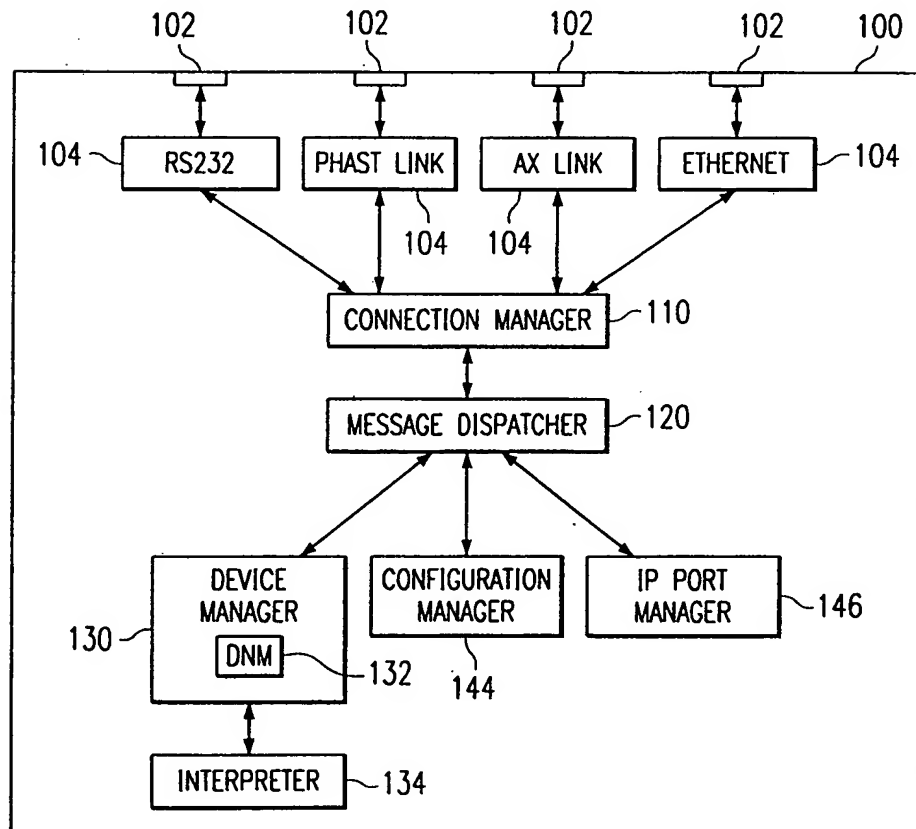
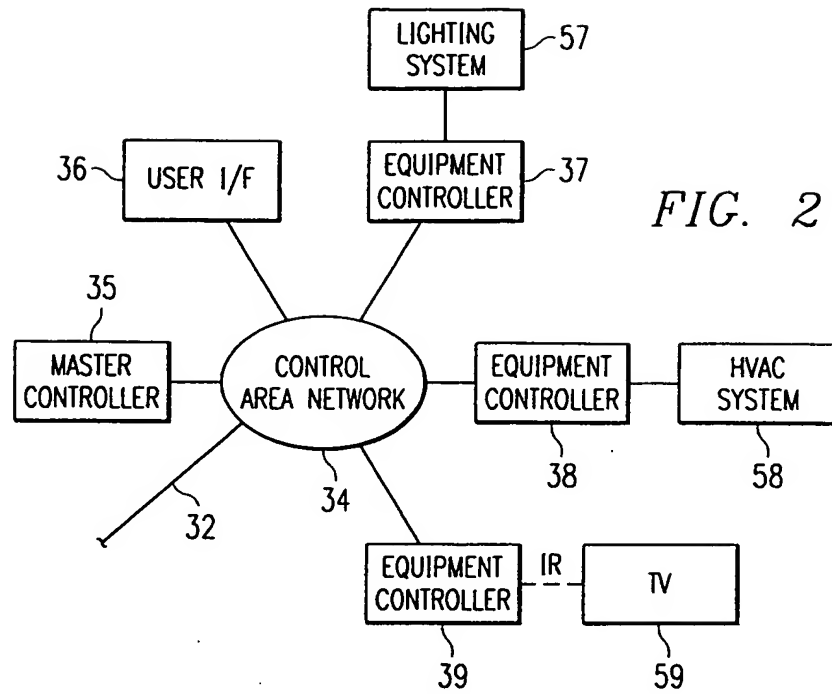
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DYNAMICALLY ASSIGNING
DEVICE NUMBERS IN A CONTROL SYSTEM

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5 A method is provided for dynamically assigning an address to a device in a control system. The control system has a master controller that is coupled to the device via a network. When a device is connected to the network, the device sends an address request message over the network. The address request message is received at the master controller, and the master controller assigns a control area network address to the device. The control
10 area network address includes a system number and a device number. Furthermore, the master controller removes the assigned control area network address from an available device number list stored in the memory of the master controller. The master controller also associates a
15 physical connection address of the device with the assigned control area network address.

An address designation message that includes the assigned control area network address is sent from the master controller to the device. The message is received
20 by the device, and the device determines the assigned system number and device number. The device then writes the assigned system number and device number by the device into its memory.





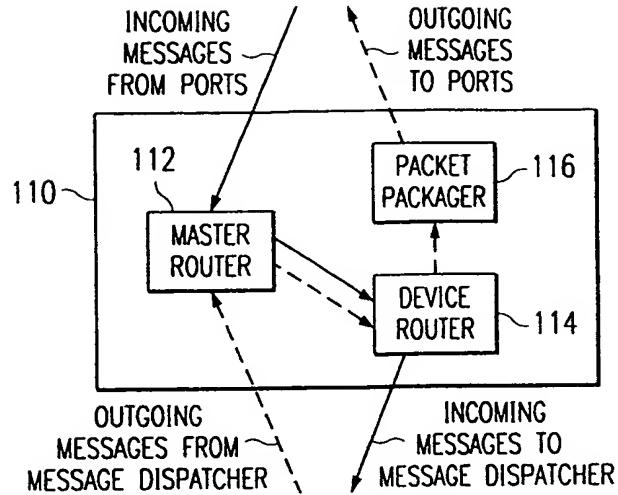


FIG. 4

	PROTOCOL FIELD	SIZE (IN BYTES)	SAMPLE VALUE	COMMENT
202	PROTOCOL	1	0x01	0x01
204	LENGTH OF DATA	2	0x0016	22 BYTES IN DATA FIELD
206	FLAGS	1	0x02	NEWBEE FLAG
208	DESTINATION SYSTEM	2	0x0001	SYSTEM #1
210	DESTINATION DEVICE	2	0x0100	DEVICE #256
212	DESTINATION PORT	2	0x0001	PORT #1
214	SOURCE SYSTEM	2	0x0001	SYSTEM #1
216	SOURCE DEVICE	2	0x0000	DEVICE #0 (THE MASTER)
218	SOURCE PORT	2	0x0000	PORT #0 (i.e. NOT FROM A SOCKET CONNECTION)
220	ALLOWED HOP COUNT	1	0xF7	247 HOPS LEFT BEFORE MESSAGE IS PURGED FROM SYSTEM.
222	MESSAGE ID	2	0xA35D	UNIQUE ID OF MESSAGE PACKET
224	MESSAGE COMMAND	2	0x0503	ASSIGN DYNAMIC ADDRESS
226	MESSAGE DATA	4	0x0100 0x0001	DEVICE #256 SYSTEM #1
228	CHECKSUM	1	0x26	CHECKSUM

FIG. 5A

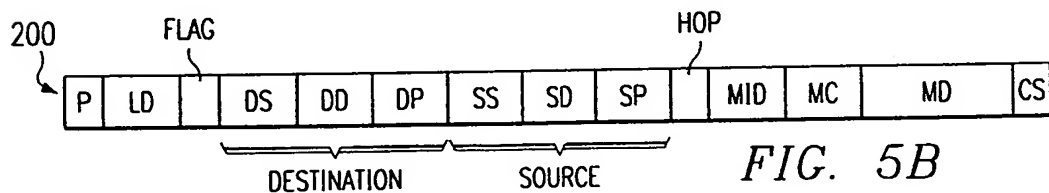


FIG. 5B

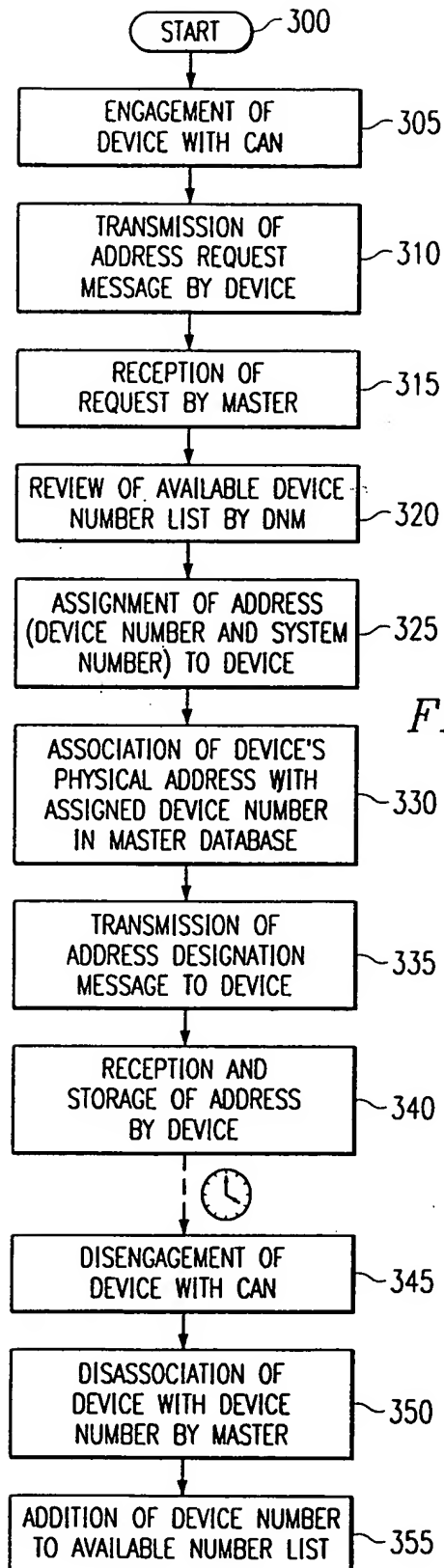


FIG. 6

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